

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

AUGUST, 1864.

NOTES.

INVENTORY OF CHURCH GOODS, HOLME JUXTA MARE, NORFOLK.

(Public Record Office, Norfolk Survey of Church Goods, vol. 6, folio 179 temp. Ed. VI.)

This Inventory identyd made the iiijde day of September, in the syxt yere of the reigne of our most drede soveraigne lord Edwarde the syxt, by the grace of God, Kyng of Ynglond, Ffrance and Irelande, defender of the Faith, and in earth Supreme heade of the Church of Ynglonde, and also of Irelande, betwyxt John Robsert, William Fermour, Crystofer Heydon, Knyghts : Osbert Mounford, Robert Barney, John Calybutt, esquyers, Commyssyoners amongst others assigned by vertu of the Kyng's Majesty's Commyssyon to them dyrected, for the Survey of all the Church goodes with in the Counti of Norfolk, on then partie and Lancelot Southoke, Vicar, William Styte, Robert Rightwise, Nicholas Sutler, and John Balye on thother partie, witnesseth that the seid Sir Lancelot Southoke, Vicar, William Styte, Robert Rightwise, Nicholas Sutler, and John Balye of the same toun, have in ther custody thes goodes under wreten.

In primis one chailes with the patent parcell gilt, weying x unces di : at iijs. viij^d. the unce : Summa, xxxixs. vj^d.

Item, one bell in the steple, by estimacion weying fyve hondreth, at xvs. the hondred : summa iiij^{li}. xvs.

Item, one holl sut of red silk, prysed xxvjs. viij^d.

Item, one coop of blewe velvett, prysyd xijs.

Item, one coop of grene silk, prysyd iijs.

Item, one vestment of redd velvett, pr's'd xs.

Item, foure course vestments, pr's'd viijs.

On the Flagon is the following inscription :—

“Ee d'mo Caroli Spelman Armigeri in usum.”

“Ecclesie Parochialis St. Margaret Holm in Comitatu Norfolkie.

On the Chalice are engraved the Spelman Arms, in a Lozenge.

On the Paten, “Holme juxta Mare.”

At present there are five bells, weighing respectively 2 cwt., 2½ cwt., 3½ cwt., 4½ cwt, 6½ cwt.

The last of these is cracked, and the frame-work of the whole so dilapidated, that they cannot be safely rung.

Hunstanton.

W. M. H. C.

NUMERICAL NOTATION BY POINTS OR DOTS.

The following examples of a system of numerical notation by points or dots are taken from four distinct and independent sources, ranging in date from 1475 to 1599. A few words will perhaps be necessary, although the figures are placed against each example.

Each point on or below the line stands for one, for instance:—

· | · · | £1. 2s. 1d.

· · · | · · · | · · £6. 6s. 6d.

A point above the line in the pounds and shillings at the left hand corner represents 10; a point at the right hand corner only 5, thus:—

· | · · · | · · £1. 9s. 6d.

· · | · · · | · · £2. 13s. 4d.

In the pence the points are never more than two abreast, and a single one in the middle above the line counts as 6, for instance:—

· | · · · | · · £1. 16s. 11d.

· · | · · · | · · £9. 17s. 9d.

The farthings are placed in single file either straight above each or slanting to the left, as will be observed in the following examples. It will also be noticed that a few numbers for instance, 6, 16, 12, &c., may be and are respectively expressed at different times by a different arrangement of points; and this was somewhat of a difficulty to me in reducing the various examples I met with into system. I have given the date against each of the annexed examples, and it will be observed that the earlier ones are not so concise as the later, and are consequently much easier to understand.

(24th Henry VIII) · | · · · | · · · | £1. 9s. 6½d.

(22nd Henry VIII) · | · · · | · · · | £1. 9s. 6½d.

(24th Henry VIII) · | · · · | · · · | £1. 17s. 10d.

(22nd Henry VIII) · | · · · | · · · | £2. 0s. 11d. i.e. £1. 20s. 11d.

(31st Henry VIII) · | · · · | · · · | £2. 1s. 1½d. i.e. £1. 21s. 3½d.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF ALBINI AND
MOUBRAY.—NO. IV (VOL. II., p. 69).

John de Moubray, son and heir of John (by Johanna, one of the daughters of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster), was born at Eppeworth, in the Isle of Oxholme, in 1326; and, being of full age at the death of his father, performed his homage, and had livery of his lands. In the 30th Edward III, he served the King in Brittany, in the wars of France; and in the 41st Edward III, he was again employed in those wars. Dugdale, in speaking of this Baron as one who made oath for the observance of articles of peace then concluded, is mistaken; for the passage of Froissart, to which that antiquary refers, is the treaty of peace signed in 1360, to which John, his father, was a witness. In the 42nd Edward III, this John de Moubray took a journey to the Holy Land, and was killed by the Turks near Constantinople, on the feast of St. Denis, in that year. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John, Baron Segrave, by Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, his wife, daughter of and at length sole heir of Thomas Plantagenet de Brotherton,* Earl of Norfolk, and Marshal of England, son of King Edward I; which lady survived him, and died in the 50th Edward III. This John de Moubray was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, from the 36th to the 39th Edward III inclusively.

John de Moubray, eldest son and heir of John, was rather more than four years of age at the death of his father, and had license to travel into foreign parts, in the 48th Edward III. On the day of King Richard II's coronation (16th July, 1377), he was created Earl of Nottingham, with an especial clause in the charter of creation, that all his lands which he then possessed, or should afterwards purchase, should be held *sub Honore Comitali*. Froissart, in his relation of the expedition against the Scots (in the 2nd Richard II), speaks of the Earl of Northumberland and this Earl of Nottingham as the two most powerful Barons of the army in that expedition: but as this Earl of Nottingham was not at that time more than 14 years of age, he could have had no very great share in forming the plans which secured success on that occasion, and his prowess must have consisted in the strength of the retainers and tenants of his family. He died on the Tuesday preceding the feast of St. Valentine, in the 6th Richard II, and was buried in the church of the Friars Carmelites, in Fleet street, London. He was summoned to Parliament as Earl of Nottingham, 1st to 6th Richard II inclusively.

Thomas de Moubray, brother and heir of John, was 17 years of age when he succeeded to the honours and estates of his family, and was created Earl of Nottingham in the same year. In the 7th Richard II (1384), soon after Easter, the Earls of Northumberland and Nottingham collected a body of 2000 lances and 6000 archers, with which they marched by Berwick and Roxburgh, into Scotland, desolated the lands of the Earl

* Arms of Brotherton:—Gules, three lions passant guardant Or, a label of three points Argent.

Douglas and the Lord Lindsay, with fire, and destroyed everything in their way as far as Edinburgh. On the 3rd of June, 8th Richard II, the Earl of Nottingham was commanded to be at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 14th of July then next, prepared with horse and arms to march against the Scots; and in the same year he was in that expedition to Scotland, in which the King attended in person. In the 9th Richard II, he was, on account of his descent from Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, appointed Earl Marshal of England for life. In the 10th Richard II, he accompanied the Earl of Arundel in a naval expedition against the French, Flemings, and Spaniards, which sailed on the eve of Ascension Day, and took 100 ships, laden with 19,000 tuns of wine, from the enemy; and he was also at the taking of Brest. On the Monday after Christmas day, in the 11th Richard II, he joined with the Duke of Gloucester in an appeal of treason, delivered in the Tower of London, in the presence of the King, against Alexander Nevill, Archbishop of York, the Duke of Ireland, the Earl of Suffolk, and Sir Rt. Tresilian, Knight, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who were all, on the 13th of February following, adjudged in Parliament to be guilty of treason on several of the articles in the appeal, and to be drawn and hanged as traitors; and the appellant then declared that the assembly of themselves, their friends, and servants, on the 13th November then last, was for the honor of God, the honor and profit of the King and his realm, to counteract the malice of the traitors, and for the safety of the person of the King and their own bodies; which protestation the King accepted and approved for true. In the 12th Richard II, the Earl Marshal performed his homage and had livery of his lands; and, in the same year, he was appointed Governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and sent with forces to repel the Scots, who had invaded Northumberland, in which expedition he failed of success. In the 13th, he appears to have been in the service of the King in the marches of Scotland. On the 13th March, in the same year (1389-90) he was prohibited from performing deeds of arms in the neighbourhood of Calais, with the Knights of France, who had given a general challenge to all strangers, without the licence of the Earl of Northumberland, then Captain of Calais: and on the 26th of the same month, John Dunbar, Earl of Murray, in Scotland, who was challenged to combat by the Earl Marshal, had the King's letters of safe conduct to enter England with 40 knights and esquires, and 100 horses, and their servants and harness, for that purpose, bringing no more armour with them than such as was necessary for the combat. On the 26th May following (13th Richard II, 1390) he was one of the Peers who sealed the letter sent by the King to the Pope, complaining of the enormities of the Church of Rome. On the 28th of June, in the 14th Richard II, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to demand satisfaction from the Scots, for the breach of the truce, made in the 8th Richard II, by the Duke of Lancaster, with the French and the Scots. In the 14th Richard II, he was appointed Governor of the Castle of Merke, in France, and Captain of Calais. On the 10th March, 15th Richard II, he had an order from the King to the Friars Preachers at Hereford, to deliver to him the bones of John de Hastings,

late Earl of Pembroke, that they might be buried in the Church of the Friars Minors, in London. In the 16th Richard II, he was appointed the King's Lieutenant of Calais, and in the parts of Picardy, Flanders, and Artois, and Governor of Calais, and had a grant of 200 marks per annum for life out of the Exchequer, until the King should make better provision for him; and on the 22nd February, in the same year, he was one of the Commissioners joined with John, Duke of Lancaster, to treat of peace with the Dukes of Berry and Burgundy, who were Ambassadors of the King of France. On the 12th January, 17th Richard II, the King, in consideration that the Earl Marshal had an hereditary title to bear for his crest a Leopard d'Or, with a Label d'Argent, which properly belonged to the King's eldest son—granted that the Earl for a difference should, instead of the Label, bear a Crown d'Argent. In the 18th Richard II, the Earl attended the King into Ireland; and on the 8th July, 19th Richard II, he was joined in commission with the Earl of Rutland and others, to treat of a marriage between King Richard and Isabel, daughter of Charles VI, King of France. On the 3rd October, 20th Richard II, being Captain of Calais, and employed in the service of the King in Picardy, he was empowered to appoint Sir William Bagot, Knight, and Thomas Haxey, clerk, his general attorneys for one year. On the 27th February following (20th Richard II) he was joined in an embassy with the Earl of Rutland, and William le Scrope to the King of France. In the same year, he had the King's licence for founding a monastery of Carthusian Monks, at Eppe-worth; which monastery he accordingly founded, dedicated to Sts. Mary and John, and amply endowed; its yearly revenues amounting at the dissolution, according to Dugdale, to £237. 15s. 2½d.; and according to Speed, to £290. 11s. 7½d.

On the 10th February, in the 20th Richard II, he obtained a charter from the King in Parliament, by which the office of Earl Marshal was granted to him and the heirs male of his body, as entirely as Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, or Roger le Bygot had held that office; he had also, at the same time, a grant of the reversion of the offices of Marshal of the King's Bench, Marshal of the Exchequer, and Marshal's Cryer before the Steward and Marshal of the King's household, in like manner; and of the further privilege that he and his heirs, by reason of the office of Earl Marshal, should, as well in the presence as in the absence of the King and his heirs, carry a truncheon of gold, enamelled black at each end, with the King's arms at the upper end, and his own at the lower. About the same time, he was made a Knight of the Garter. In the following year, he attended the meeting of the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Derby, Arundel, and Warwick, at Arundel Castle, when they agreed to seize the King, the Duke of Lancaster and York, and commit them to prison, and to hang such of the other Lords attendant upon the King, as they conceived to be his evil advisers. This plot was, however, discovered by the Earl Marshal to the King, on the very day on which the design was proposed to be carried into execution; in consequence of which the Duke of Gloucester was, by an artful contrivance, drawn by the King from his house at Pleshy,

in Essex, and conveyed by the Earl Marshal to Calais, where, about midnight of Saturday after the feast of St. Bartholomew (24th August) in the 21st Richard II, he was smothered to death by feather beds. This atrocious deed had been preceded by a Parliament, held at Nottingham on the 5th of August, in which the Earl Marshal was one of the Peers who brought an appeal of treason against the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Arundel and Warwick; and in the Parliament, which commenced at Westminster on Monday after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (14th September) in the same year, a pardon, granted to the Duke of Gloucester, on the 11th Richard II, on a former attainder, was repealed; and the innocence of the Earl Marshal of abetting the Duke and his adherents was declared. After this, on St. Matthew's day (21st September), the Earl Marshal attended the decapitation of the Earl of Arundel, his father-in-law; and if we may credit the account of Froissart, had the brutality to place the bandage before his father-in-law's eyes, and to perform himself the office of executioner.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

RUINED AND DECAYED CHURCHES (VOL. II., p. 75).

De' tus de Reddenhall et Depwade.

Thorpe parva.—The Church there ys vterly ruinated about three skore yeares since, or thereabouts. Many of the stones therof were taken and carried away by one Henry fuller, then servant to Mr. Doily, Esq., then proprietary there, & the wholl Church was so ruinated by the said Mr. Doily. The steeple at this present ys converted to a douehouse.

Needham.—The roofe of the Chancell there ys much decayed, and so hath been by the space of fower or fyve yeares last past, by the defalt of Mr. freeston and Mr. Gosnold, who have the Impropric'on and tythes in lease. The benefice beinge impropriat.

Reddenhall.—The steeple there ys much decayed, and so hath been for the space of seven yeares last past, wch some of the parishoners doo affirme cannott be amended wthout taking downe a great part of the steeple, wch wold be overchargable to them. They say that the decay ys nothings increased for these seven yeares last, but continueth in the same state.

Moulton.—There was a Church there called all Sts, about fyfte yeares since, wch ys now vterly decayed, dyvers of the stones wherof were employed by Mr. Ryvett, then lord of the Manor there, to the making of a Cawsey.

Stratton St. Peter.—The said Church ys vterly decayed about three or fower score yeares since.

Wacton p' va, at's S' ca Marie.—The sayd Church ys decayed about three or fower skore yeares since, the steeple wherof ys at this present converted to a Dove howse, by John Lavyle, of Wacton.

Tybbenham.—The Chancell there ys very much decayed, and so hath been by the space of fower or fyve yeares last past, by the defalt of Mr. Robt. Buxton, Esq., and Mr. Barber, who (as yt ys said) have a lease of the Impropriacon and tythes of the Impropriat Rc'ory there.

De' tus de Rockland.

Buckenham all Sts. & St. Andrew.—The sayd Church of St. Andrew ys vterly decayed about three skore yeares since, and yt ys at this present converted to a barne, by Sr Thomas Louell, Knight, proprietary there.

Rushforth.—The Church and Chancell were long since prophaned and made a barne, by a fermor to the then Duke of Norff. of late Mr. Robt. Buxton, Esq., proprietary there hath reperyed the body of the Church, and made stooles, a pulpytt, and a font, so as nowe divine service ys sayd therin, only the Chancell and steeple remaine vnrepayed.

Atteborough.—There ys no Chancell there, nor hath been all most these threeskore yeares, When the Chancell stood yt was adioyned to a Chappell belonging to a Colledge of Preists or Chantry there. And vpon the dissoluc'on of the sayd Colledge about

threescore yeares synce yt was decayed and taken away, together with the sayd Chappell, by the servants and officers of the Lo. Henry, then Earle of Sussex, patron of the sayd benefice. And the leade, tymber, and stone, converted and ymployed to the sayd Earles use vpon his house there, as the ancient Inhabitants there now lyvinge doo testify.

Dec'tus de Hyngham.

Woodrynge.—The steeple ys in very great decay, and so hath been by the space of two or three yeares last past. The repa'con whereof they have not been yet forced vnto for that yt ys a worke of very great cost, and the parishioners doo say that the Lady Sowthwell hath promised to contribute very bountifully to the charge thereof.*

Easton.—The glasse wyndowes on the south syde of the Church are much decayed wch cannott yet well be repeyred, by reason the roofe of the Church on that side was of late vtterly fallen downe, wch ys not yet altogether repeyred, wch hath been very chargeable to them.

Runhall.—The Chancell there ys vtterly fallen downe about forty yeares synce. The benefice ys presentative.

Est. deerham.—The Masons work and glasinge of the Chancell there ys decayed, & so hath been by the space of two or three yeares last, by the default of Mr. Stones, parson there.

Matshall.—The Masons worke of the Chancell there ys much decayed, & so hath been by the space of two or three yeares last, by the default of Mr. Remige Booth fermor of the impropriat Rectory there.

Cossey.—The Chancell ys decayed in the Masons work there, & so hath been by the space of a yeare or two last. The benefice (as yt ys said) ys a donative and belongeth to the Corpora'con of the City of Norwch, who do receave the tythes by Mr. Bird, their fermor or deputy.

Dec'tus de Humbleyard.

Wymondham.—The Chancell walles are much decayed, and so have been by the space of fyve or six yeares last. The Rectory ys now impropriat, & Essay ffreeman hath yt in lease of Sr Thomas Knyvett.

Bowthorp.—The Church there was abowt thirty or forty yeares synce, by Myles Spencer, doctor of lawe, converted to a barn, and the steeple to a doushowse, and now the Church ys also plancherd and a Corne Chamber made therof by Mr. Henry Yaxley.†

Intwood.—The Church there was about thirty yeares synce converted to a sheepcoat, and by Mr. Billingsford, fermor to Sr Thomas Gresham, ymployed to the layinge of brakes or furzes therein. And synce St. Michaell last, Mr. Henry Hubberd, Esq., hath converted yt againe to a Church, and sett vpp stooles therein for people to sytt in, paied yt, and caused divine service to be used therein. Mr. Will'm Gresham, about ten yeares synce, sold two belles belonginge to that Church, so that now they have none but one wch they have taken from Keswyck Church.

Keswyck.—The Church there ys in very great decay, the stooles therin, the pauemt, tyle, the glasse wyndowes, and the leade that covered the steeple, and a bell are taken from thence to amend the decayes of the Church of Intwood, by the procurem^t of Mr. Henry Hobart, Esqr. So that synce Intwood Church hath been repeyred, no divine service hath been sayd in the Church of Keswyck, neyther ys there any bell.

Earlham.—The Church there ys very ruinously decayed in every part therof, and so hath been by the space of seven yeares last, by the default of Thomas Hemynge, Churchwarden, and the parishioners there. The sayd Thomas Hemynge having been long tyme Churchwarden there, hath been many tymes called for the repayringe therof and appoynted to repayre yt, and for not so dooinge, hath been often exco'icat and otherwise proceeded wth. Howbeyt, hitherto he cannott be compelled by any ordinary course to amend it.

They are some other sleight decayes of some Churches and Chancells, wch the suerall Incu'bents, Proprietaries, fermors, & Churchwardens, haue taken vpon them to repayre and are so injoynd wthin a convenient tyme.

In testimony wherof, we, the sayd Archdeacon & Comissary have caused or seale wch we use in the lyke cases, to be heervnto affixed the day and yere above wrytten.

* The steeple is down, and its ruins form a huge pile at the west end of the church.

† Some thirty or forty yeares after the date of this Certificate, the Church was repaired and used for divine service, but about the close of the 18th century it was again dilapidated, and is in ruins at the present day.

FLUVIAL ETYMOLOGY OF NORFOLK (VOL. I., pp. 219, 346, 373,
VOL. II., p. 42.)

Blomfield says "Thetford (which, by the bye, is partly in Suffolk) was the ancient Sitomagus, and that the name is found written Theodford, Theotford, Tedford, Tetford and Tafford.*" He thinks Sitomagus means "the city or habitation of the Senones or Sitones upon the ford," which induced the Saxons to keep its old name, only varied in their language into Theodford or Theotford; that *theod* signifies gens, populus or provincia, and that, therefore, the signification is much the same as the old name of Sitomagus, viz., "the ford of the people," i.e. the most frequented ford by which people used to enter Norfolk, and not the ford over the river Thet, Sit, or Theot, there being no such river in those parts. The clear-headed Camden, speaking of Simomagus (var. Sinomagus and Sitomagus) or Thetford, says, "it is now called Thetford, and in Saxon, Theotford, by keeping the first syllable of the old name, and adding the German *ford*, for as Sitomagus signifies in British, 'a city upon the river Sit, or Thet', so Thetford signifies in English, 'a ford of the Thet', and these two names, Sit and Thet, are not very unlike." "But if we suppose," says Gibson, "what is affirmed by others, upon the authority of the best copies, that the name is Theodford, then the interpretation must be 'a ford of the people.'" Was there ever a river named the Thet; if so, was it a Norfolk or a Suffolk river? Assuredly, if there ever were a river so named, the place derived its appellation from it; and this is confirmed by Thetford in Cambridgeshire, which is also situated upon a river. In Bowen's *Map of Suffolk*, the river which passes Ixworth, in Suffolk, and falls into the Little Ouse above Thetford, is called the Thet. In Cary's *Map of Suffolk* (1819) the river, which in Bowen's and Clark's *Maps of Suffolk* is called the Thet, is not named, and in Bowen's *Map of Norfolk*, the part of the Little Ouse, just above Thetford, is called the Lark, whereas the latter river (which ought to be called the *Luck* or *Lug*) runs at some distance to the south west of Thetford. Again, in the *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. xiv., London, 1813, Ixworth is said to stand in a pleasant valley, near the river Thet. The *Ordnance Maps of Norfolk and Suffolk* give no name to the rivulet called in Bowen's map, the Thet, but name the river which runs by Brettenham, and which falls into the Little Ouse or County River just above Thetford, the Thet. The *Map of Norfolk*, by Donald and Milne (London, 1797), and the *Maps of Norfolk* divided into hundreds (Smith, 1846) give no name to the rivulet which runs by Brettenham, and the latter maps call the Little Ouse at Thetford, the Lark. Now, did Thetford receive its name from its situation near the influx of the Norfolk river with the Little Ouse, or from some other river? If Thetford was named from what Bowen's *Suffolk Map* calls the Thet, it must have been anciently considered that the river which falls into the Little Ouse a few miles above Thetford, was the source of that river, which really rises higher up at Lopham; and the Little Ouse must have been called the Thet as far at least as Thetford.

* The Med. L. form of Thetford is *Tedfordia*, and of the river designated the Thet, *Theta*.

Perhaps on the whole, it is most reasonable to suppose that Thetford had its name from its situation at the conflux of the river, in Norfolk maps called the Thet, with the Little Ouse, and that the original name of the Suffolk rivulet which Bowen calls the Thet, was the *Ix* (whence Ixworth), merely another orthography of *Ax*, *Ex*, *Ox*, *Ux*, signifying "water," found in names of many rivers and of places situated upon rivers, as Axminster, Exmouth, Oxford, Uxbridge, &c., &c., &c., and probably the same with the German and French names Aix and Dax. But what is the etymology of the vocable *Thet*? Seeing that *s*, *t*, and *th* are interchangeable, there cannot be much doubt that *Sit* and *Theot* are the same word. *Sid* is the name of a river of Devon; *Tet* is the appellation of a river, with which I am well acquainted, in the Eastern Pyrenees, which enters the Mediterranean; and the vocables *ted*, *tid*, *tet*, *tit*, *ded*, *dud*, are found in the names of many places in England, situated near water. There are Tedbourne, and Tetcott, co. Devon, on the Tamar; Teddington, Middlesex, on the Thames; Teddington, co. Worcester; Tiddington Oxon, near Tetsworth and Thame; Tetworth, Hants; Tetford, co. Lincoln; Tideford, near Devonport; Tetbury, near the source of the Lower Avon; Tidenham, between the Severn and the Wye, co. Gloster; Tidcomb, Wilts; Tidmarsh, Berks, on a branch of the Thames; Tedworth, Wilts, and Hants, Dedham, Essex, on the southern bank of the Stour, near the Black Brook; Deddington, near Woolwich; and Dudbridge, near Tetbury. The vocables *ted*, &c., might be traced to the British *sid*, "winding," the Welsh *ted*, a "stretch," or *did*, what runs or flows.* My impression is that all these vocables are etymologically connected with the name of the river *Tay*, in Latin *Tavus*, Gaelic *Tatha* (whence *Dun-Tatha*, 'hill of the Tay,' Dundee); and rivers named *Ta*, *Tau*, *Taw*, *Tivi*, *Teivi*, *Tavy*, or *Theve*, *Tame*, *Teme*, the *Des* or *Deva*, and the *Tus* in Tasburgh; which see.

This etymology may appear far-fetched; but this makes it more likely to be true

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

BURIALS IN WOOLLEN.

The following copy of a certificate, under the Act for Burying in Wool-
len, may be worth preserving.—M.

Suff. Southwold, April 26th, 1690.

These are to Certifie y^t Anne Burnet, in Walderswick, in the county forsd, came before mee y^e day abovesd, and made Affidavit upon oath, in pⁿce of those whose names are hereunto sett, y^t Elisabeth, y^e wife of Andrew Lillie, in the above-named parish and county, lately deceased there, was buried in the ordinarie Burying place therof, being wound, wrapt up, and layd forth, in woollen only, and no other material then what is made of sheeps wool only: Accordinge to y^e Act of Parlia^t, made for Burying in woollen only.

Iurat' coram me

Ja: Petre, mir of So'wold.

Witnesses { Barbara Petre,
 { Katrine petre.

* The Tweeds, in cos. Berwick and Chester, are said to have their name from the British *tedd*, a side, border, or limit of a country.

FAMILY OF SLIPPER (VOL. II., p. 82).

Mr. Ferguson (*English Surnames*) derives the name Slipper from Anglo-Saxon *slipur*, slippery, and Slape from Old Norse *slæipr*, of the same meaning; which is ridiculous. Mr. M. A. Lower, with more reason, renders it "a sword-*slyper*, a cutler, one whose principal work was to whet swords. Acts James VI. Teutonic *slippen*, acuere. Belgic *slyper*, a whetter, Jamieson." Moreover, the name is also found written *Slyper*. Mellado gives three Spaniards of the name of Zapata, Antonio Zapata de Cisneros, a cardinal, born at Madrid, in 1550; Antonio or Lupian Zapata, born at Segorbe, in the 17th century; and Antonio Zapata, born at Soria, at the end of the 17th century. The latter was one of the most celebrated of the pupils of Antonio Palomino; and among many others, painted a fine picture of St. Peter and St. Paul, for the cathedral of Osma. The name is probably derived from locality. Zapata is the appellation of a district of Spain, prov. Avila, and of a place, prov. Pontevedra. Zapateros is the name of a village prov. Córdoba; and there are several places in Spain, called Zapategui, Zapateira, Zapateiro, Zapatera, Zapateria, Zapatero and Zapaton.—R. S. CHARNOCK, *Gray's Inn Square*.

OLD MANOR HOUSES.

I venture to throw out a suggestion, through your pages, that something ought to be done, to preserve some kind of record of our "old Manor Houses." They are thickly dotted, now, all over the country, most of them transformed into farm houses, and many sadly decayed and neglected; but they ought to possess a deep interest as links in the history of county families, and of our domestic architecture. Probably many of them will cease to exist within the next fifty years, and those that are left will be so patched and altered, to suit modern ideas, as to be scarcely recognizable. Might not photography help us here? Surely a series of good photographic prints, embracing, *bonâ fide*, all the "old Manor Houses" in each county, would command so large a sale, as to enable the publisher to offer it at a price at once moderate and remunerative.

Hunstanton.

W. M. H. C.

CRISOM CHILD (VOL. II., pp. 33, 54).

Apropos to R. C's note on this subject, I send you a copy of a curious inscription I met with a short time ago, in the church of Chesham-Bois, Bucks. It is on a small stone, in the chancel, underneath a brass figure of a crisom child. Although effigies of this kind are very common, I have never before met with one under which the word crisom is used. At what time this term, derived from the "chrism," came into use I do not know, but I imagine that it is not a very old word. The inscription is:—

Of Rog' Lee, gentilma' here,
lyeth the son Benedict Lee
Crysom, Who^s soule ih'u p'dō.*

G. W. MARSHALL.

* Pardon.

STEEPLE BOARDS, NO. 5 (VOL. I., p. 356).
CLARE, SUFFOLK.

On

Feby 27th, 1781.

Was Rung in this Steeple a Compleat Peal of 5040 Changes of Bob Major, in 3 Hours and 8 Min^{ts} by the following

PERSONS.

Robert Flower,	Treble.	James Pettit,	5th.
Wm. Hammond,	2nd.	Jno. Hempsted,	6th.
James Brady,	3rd.	Danl. Green, Junr.,	7th.
Danl. Green, Senr.,	4th.	Thos. Webb,	Tenor.

NORFOLK SONGS (VOL. I., p. 125, II., p. 67).

The only Festival the Duke of Sussex attended, was that in 1824. This street ballad was printed in 1833. The author, a Norwich poet, was born in S. Gregory's church-alley, Norwich, in the year 1786; died in Sheep's Head Court, Mutton Square, London, early in 1854; see memoir of him in *Norwich Mercury*, October 27th, 1855.

Sir John Odingsells Leake, Bart. (vol. II., p. 82).—He called himself a descendant of the Leekes, Earls of Scarsdale, and I have heard was a son of Robert Leake, Rector of Great Snoring and Thursford, from 1734 to 1762. He held a subaltern's commission in the West Norfolk Militia, prior to the great revolutionary war. He owned and resided at the mansion in East Dereham, known as Quebec many years ago, of which an engraving may be found in the eighth volume of *Armstrong's Norfolk*. His widow made a claim for dower on some part of the Quebec estate. His baronetcy was not universally acknowledged.—A NORFOLK GENEALOGIST.

Marriage of Addison (vol. II., p. 82).—The first husband of Addison's wife, was sixth Earl of Warwick, and third Earl of Holland. The earldom of Warwick (created 1618) became, in 1673, united with the earldom of Holland (created 1624), and these dignities continued united until 1759, when both earldoms and the baronies of Rich and Kensington expired on the death (without issue male) of Edward Rich, eighth Earl of Warwick, fifth Earl of Holland, tenth Lord Rich of Leeze, and fifth Lord Kensington.—C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER, *Cambridge*.

Roger Howman, M.D. (vol. II., p. 82).—Baptised 17th April, 1640; married Mary, daughter of Edward Bulwer, of Briston, Esq. Died 4th June, 1705, æt. 65. This wife survived him, and died August, 1728.—G. H. D.

QUERY.

Family of Prideaux.—Will one of your Norfolk contributors kindly supply a copy of the monumental inscription to the memory of Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, or refer me to any work where it may be found. References to any tombs or monuments erected to persons of the name of *Prideaux*, in any county, will oblige—GEORGE PRIDEAUX.